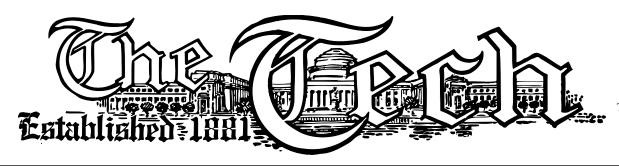
MIT's **Oldest and Largest** Newspaper



The Weather

Today: Some clouds and some sun, 55°F (13°C) Tonight: Some clouds and windy,

40°F (4°C) Windy with some clouds, 52°F (11°C)

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Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 Volume 126, Number 48 Tuesday, October 24, 2006

Students Discuss Task Force Goals

Gathering Undergrad Feedback Purpose of Sunday Town Hall Meeting

By Valery K. Brobbey

Students at Sunday's town hall meeting on the newly proposed General Institute Requirements voiced their dislike for limited choices in the Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences

and debated which classes should be included in the Science, Engineering, and Mathematics portion of the GIRs.

About 25 undergraduates attended the event, providing feedback for the final report of the Task Force on the Undergraduate Educational

The meeting's purpose was to foster discussion on the task force report, said Aron Walker '07, a member of the Student Advisory Committee, which is evaluating the task force's report. The SAC, which called the meeting, plans to launch an undergraduate survey soon and gather results by the end of November and write a report compiling student opinion over the Independent Activities Period. Members of the Undergraduate Association Student Committee on Educational Policy were also present at the meeting.

Regarding the proposed Science, Engineering, and Mathematics portion of the GIRs, initial discussion centered around whether the science requirement should focus on breadth across the sciences or specialization in one field of science. The proposal is meant to provide more flexibility in course selection for students. In addition to three foundational subjects that are required — 18.01 (Calculus I), 18.02 (Calculus II), and 8.01 (Physics - students would also have to take one subject from each of five out of six categories: math, physical sciences, chemistry, life sciences, computation and engineering, and project-based first-year experiences.

While some students favored the five out of six category idea proposed by the task force, others favored a five out of five category system and some preferred the current science core. In a straw poll conducted during the meet-

GIRs, Page 8

UA Senate Discusses Student Group Funds Following Vetoed Bill

By Benjamin P. Gleitzman

Following the veto of a bill to improve the terms of use for the MIT Logarhythms' a cappella studio last week, a special informal meeting of the Undergraduate Association Senate was held last night to discuss purchases made by Association of Student Activities-recognized student groups with UA Financial Board funds, reallocation of past student group purchases, and property rights for student groups. No decisions were

The bill, proposed to the UA by Next House Senator Hans E. Anderson '08 and Finboard Senate Representative Benjamin Navot '07 was vetoed by UA President Andrew T. Lukmann '07 because "not enough of the background work went into research [for the bill]" and many of the a cappella groups involved were not informed, according to Lukmann at last night's meeting. While no legislation was passed during the meeting, statements were made by members of the Logs, the ASA, and Finboard concerning a course of action for the UA.

Action would have to be taken by the ASA in the event of space reallo-

The vetoed bill states that "a considerable portion of UA Finboard Allocation and Appeals money pays for recording and studio time for a cappella student groups" and calls into question "a recurring waste of undergraduate money and resources given there is already a studio on campus." The bill would "call for a meeting between the Logs and all a cappella groups currently under contract regarding the use of the studio," and would allow the UA Senate to "freeze

the Finboard account and future Finboard funding of any group that fails to attend this meeting.'

Finboard "is wasting between \$1,500 and \$2,000 in recording fees per year," Anderson said. "We don't like to fund student groups to pay other student groups.'

Interestingly, it is Finboard representative Navot and UA Senator Anderson, and not any specific a cappella group, presenting this case to the UA. Other than the Logs, no members from other a cappella groups were present at the meeting.

"I personally contacted all the a cappella groups that I have friends in, and it is kind of sad that their input is being heard after the fact, and not before the legislation was discussed," Interfraternity Council Senate Representative Dwight M. Chambers '08

The Logs came to the UA Senate in December 2002 to request a \$10,000 loan to build a recording studio in the Walker Memorial Building, according to UA Senate Speaker Steven M. Kelch '08. The loan has been repaid in full, and space in and around the recording studio was given up by other a cappella groups in exchange for studio time.

When the studio was first completed, an agreement approved by the ASA was signed by all but one of the a cappella groups, allowing 160 hours of studio use per group over a twoyear period, Logs President Michael J. Fitzgerald '07 said. Groups can receive more hours of studio time if they have not had any bad behavior over the past two years and are able to purchase additional recording hours for a

UA Senate, Page 11



Aron Walker '07, a student member of the Task Force on the Undergraduate Educational Commons, explains proposed changes to the GIRs to attendants of the Town Hall meeting held this past Sunday in

the Bush Room (10-105). Many students expressed their dislike of

Gates Foundation: New Funding Force

By Robert Weisman

In the technology research bazaar, ever alert to shifts in funding, there's a new high roller bellying up to the bar.

the proposed "Freshman Experience."

The deep-pocketed Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, with a \$31.9 billion endowment and a \$30 billion commitment from Warren Buffett, last winter gave \$2.5 million to the Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT to fund a pilot study to create a genetic map of malaria.

Over the summer, the Gates Foundation donated \$2 million to help Boston's Partners in Health

run a training program in Rwanda on HIV treatment and prevention. It previously had given \$44.7 million to the Harvard-affiliated nonprofit group, cofounded by medical anthropologist Paul Farmer, for research on tuberculosis in Peru and

Even labs that have no Gates money, and have done little work in the foundation's core areas of interest, health and education, are being drawn to the magnetic new force in research underwriting.

Draper Laboratory engineers are working under a modest \$112,000 grant from the World Health Organization to develop a sensor-based breath analyzer to test for tuberculosis. But when it comes to building a prototype and testing it in a Third World field trial, Draper will be

Gates, Page 7

In Short

will be held by the MIT Campus Police this Friday, Oct. 27. A preview will start at 12:30 p.m. and the auction will go from 1-3 p.m in the lot between the pay parking lot on the corner of Mass. Ave. and Vassar St. and the N10 parking lot. Be prepared to pay in cash or local check and to show valid MIT ID.

¶ The Graduate Student Council will hold its monthly executive committee meeting tomorrow in 50-220. All graduate students can attend. Contact gsc-officers@mit.edu for more information.

¶ Dedication of Aesop's Fables II, a

¶ An abandoned bicycle auction sculpture located on the lawn next to di Suvero, will take place from 11 a.m. to noon on Thursday, Oct. 26. The event is open to the public.

> ¶ Drop off used or new books in any of the following rooms through Friday, Oct. 27: 7-121, 4-104, 11-004, E19-432, E52-101. Books will be sold all day on Monday, Oct. 30 in the Bush Room (10-105) to benefit the MIT Community Service Fund and the United Way of Massachusetts Bay.

Send news information and tips to news@the-tech.mit.edu.



MIT women's openweight eight rows in the Head of the Charles regatta this past Sunday afternoon. From left to right, coxswain Catherine A. Taylor '08, Cynthia Liu '07, Jane M. Wolcott '09, Samantha J. Polak '07, Alison S. Greenlee '09, Genevieve V. Russo '09, Alice M. Ainsworth '09, Inessa Liskovich '09, and Chelsea M. Grimm '09.



Comics

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Field hockey shuts out Clark 3-0, scores spot in NEWMAC Championships.

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Man dies after falling from Harvard Bridge Page 7 MIT and Novartis team up on Huntington's

research Page 9

World & Nation 2 Opinion 4 Page 2 THE TECH October 24, 2006

World & Nation

Israeli Premier Reaches Out to Far Right

By Greg Myre

THE NEW YORK TIMES

JERUSALEM

Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert reached a deal Monday to broaden his shaky coalition by adding a far-right party that seeks to annex parts of the West Bank and to eventually reduce Israel's Arab population.

Olmert's coalition has been struggling for months, and the latest move was seen as an attempt to stabilize the faltering government. But the new right-wing partner — Israel Beiteinu, or Israel Is Our Home — strongly opposes concessions to the Palestinians.

The prime minister's decision signals that he is now more concerned with internal Israeli politics than with initiatives to deal with the Palestinians.

The prime minister has already indicated that the central theme of his election campaign, a withdrawal from some Jewish settlements in the West Bank, has been put on indefinite hold. The latest development further reinforces that notion.

Also on Monday, Israeli forces killed six Palestinians, at least three of them militants, in clashes in the northern Gaza Strip, an area that has been the scene of repeated fighting in recent months.

White House Says Bush Ends Use Of Phrase, 'Stay the Course'

By Jim Rutenberg and David S. Cloud

THE NEW YORK TIMES

ASHINGTO

The White House on Monday said that President Bush was no longer using the phrase "stay the course" when speaking about the Iraq war, in a new effort to emphasize flexibility in the face of some of the bloodiest violence there since the 2003 invasion.

"He's stopped using it," said Tony Snow, the White House press secretary. "It left the wrong impression about what was going on and it allowed critics to say, 'Well, here's an administration that's just embarked upon a policy and not looking at what the situation is,' when, in fact, it is the opposite."

Bush used the slogan in a stump speech on Aug. 31, but has not repeated it for some time. Still, Snow's pronouncement was a stark example of the complicated line the White House is walking this election year in trying to tag Democrats as wanting to "cut and run" from Iraq, without itself appearing wedded to unsuccessful tactics there.

Syrian Artifacts Hint at Ancient Burial Rituals of Elite

By John Noble Wilford

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Six years ago, archaeologists uncovered a solitary, undisturbed tomb in the ruins of an ancient city in northern Syria. Now, in subsequent excavations, they have exposed seven more tombs at the site, making this the only known elite, possibly royal, cemetery in Syria in the Early Bronze Age, from about 2500 B.C. to 2200 B.C.

The discoverers said the tombs contain skeletons of adults and some infants and children, several of them embellished with jewelry of gold, silver and lapis lazuli. Of special interest, they said, was the evidence of ritual animal sacrifices, including the bones of puppies and decapitated donkeys.

"Animal sacrifices were certainly a big part of this culture," said Glenn M. Schwartz of Johns Hopkins University, leader of the excavations. "Nowhere else in the region have we seen this elaborate example of animal sacrifices as part of burial rituals."

Schwartz said in interviews last week that the signs of sacrifices, the wealth of the grave goods and the cemetery's setting — at the highest place in the center of the community — signified the importance of the tombs in the society of one of the most ancient cities in Syria.

Water Cannon, Rubber Bullets Rout Protestors in Budapest

By Craig S. Smith

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WARSAW, POLAND

Violent clashes in Budapest on Monday between police and protesters marred the 50th anniversary of Hungary's uprising against Soviet domination.

The police used rubber bullets, tear gas and a water cannon to disperse thousands of demonstrators who had gathered for a rally after a group of them took control of a Soviet-era T-34 tank that was on display for the commemorations and drove it toward the police. About two dozen people were injured, none seriously.

The rally was one of several held over the past month calling for the resignation of the Socialist prime minister, Ferenc Gyurcsany, after the leak of a tape recording in which he told fellow party members that he had lied about the economy to win national elections in April.

Gyurcsany, whose party governs in a coalition with the Free Democrat Party, won a vote of confidence this month.

The leaders of the rally Monday wanted to take advantage of the anniversary to press for Gyurcsany's

resignation.

But the clashes bore little resemblance to the 1956 uprising, which ended when Soviet tanks entered the city and opened fire. Thousands of Hungarians were killed in the fighting then, and hundreds more were later executed or imprisoned.

"Despite the often justified disappointment and discontent, the majority of Hungarians believe that parliamentary democracy is the most suited to express people's will and to create law and give a program to a free Hungary," the prime minister said Monday in a speech in Parliament commemorating the 1956 uprising.

Hungary held its first free elections in 1990 and joined the European Union in 2004. But its democratic and capitalistic transition has come with complications.

The country, which had liberalized its economy ahead of others in Central Europe, quickly became a magnet for foreign investment. But government spending and inflation have crept steadily higher, causing concern among foreign investors, who have called for painful economic reforms.

Gyurcsany, who promised tax cuts during his party's campaign, has since raised taxes and cut benefits in order to control the ballooning budget deficit, now about 10 percent of overall economic output.

In the recording that gave rise to the protests against his government, he admitted to having lied about the economy. But he has contended that the comments were made in the context of a call for his party to be more serious about reforms.

On Monday near Heroes' Square, a few miles away from the clashes, Gyurcsany briefly attended the unveiling of a monument commemorating 1956 but left as several hundred people mocked him by chanting phrases from his speech back at him and shouted, "Gyurcsany, go away!"

Many people on the streets called him a dictator and complained that Hungary's political life continued to be dominated by people from the Communist era. Gyurcsany began his political career as an official of the Young Communist Organization. The Socialist Party is a successor to the Communist Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, which ruled the country until 1989.

Testing of Uranium Enrichment Equipment Begun by Iran Gov't

By David E. Sanger

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

The head of the International Atomic Energy Agency said on Monday that Iran has begun testing new uranium enrichment equipment that could double the capacity of its small research-and-development facilities

The action appears to be a signal to the U.N. Security Council that Iran would respond to sanctions by speeding forward with its nuclear program.

Since February, when Iran publicly celebrated its first production of enriched uranium, progress at its main nuclear complex at Natanz has reportedly been slow. Iran has sporadically operated a single "cascade" of 164 centrifuges, the devices that spin at high speed and turn ordinary uranium into a fuel us-

able for nuclear power plants — or, at higher enrichment levels, nuclear weapons.

Those reports had prompted speculation that Iranian engineers had run into considerable technical difficulties.

But in an interview on Monday, Mohammed ElBaradei, the director-general of the IAEA, said that "based on our most recent inspections, the second centrifuge cascade is in place and ready to go." He said that no uranium had yet been entered into the new system, but could be as early as next week.

Even with two cascades running, it would take Iran years to enrich enough uranium to produce a single nuclear weapon.

The U.S. director of national intelligence, John D. Negroponte, has said repeatedly that he believes Tehran is four to 10 years away from

developing a weapon, even though its technology base is far more advanced than that of North Korea, which conducted a nuclear test 15 days ago.

Unlike Pyongyang, Iran has insisted that it does not intend to build a weapon. Nonetheless, Iran ignored an Aug. 31 deadline, set by the Security Council, to stop enriching uranium

Since then, European nations, China, Russia, and the United States have been debating what sanctions, if any, should be imposed. China and Russia have resisted, and in a speech on Monday at Georgetown University's school of foreign service, El-Baradei made clear that he believes sanctions are unlikely to work.

"Penalizing them is not a solution," he said. "At the end of the day, we have to bite the bullet and talk to North Korea and Iran."

W<u>EATHER</u>

This Day in Weather History

Scott Stransky

Five years ago today, the midwestern United States was hit by a severe storm. Although October is ranked third to last in terms of the number of tornadoes occurring in the Midwest, this storm spawned 20 tornadoes, killing at least two people and injuring dozens more. It was the worst October storm in over 30 years. As the storm progressed northwards, it encountered cold air and became a snow event. Parts of Minnesota received over 14 inches of snow

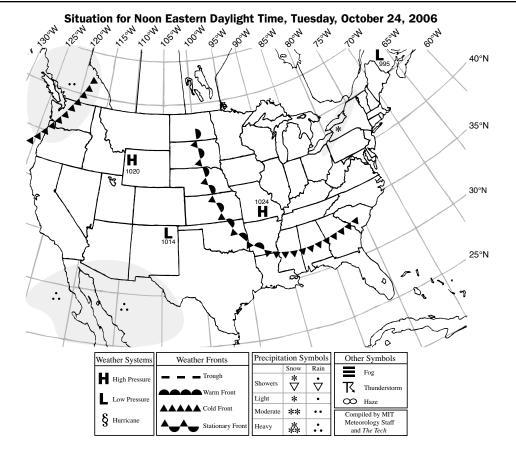
One year ago today, Hurricane Wilma struck Southern Florida. During Wilma's track, it achieved the lowest pressure in the recorded history of the Atlantic Basin, 882 millibars (26.05 in.). Using the hypsometric equation (which can be derived from the ideal gas law and hydrostatic balance), we determine that this pressure is equivalent to being at the top of a 4,000 foot (1,200 m.) mountain.

Today, we can expect pleasant weather in the Boston area. The temperatures will remain in the 50s°F during the day throughout this week. The next chance for rain will be on Friday.

Extended Forecast

Today: Some clouds and some sun. High 55°F (13°C). **Tonight:** Some clouds and windy. Low 40°F (4°C). **Tomorrow:** Windy with some clouds. High 52°F (11°C).

Tomorrow night: clear. Low 40°F (4°C). Thursday: Sunny. High 51°F (11°C). Thursday night: Clear. Low 40°F (4°C).



An Attitude Change Needed For Reversal of Ford's Finance Woes

By Micheline Maynard

THE NEW YORK TIMES

DEARBORN, MICH.

The Ford Motor Co. reported its worst financial results in more than 14 years on Monday and warned that its business was likely to worsen in the months ahead, as it and other Detroit auto companies struggle to reinvent themselves.

Indeed, the new chief executive at Ford, Alan R. Mulally, a former Boeing executive, said the automaker would require a full transformation in the way it thought about consumers and approached the American market.

The typical Detroit turnaround, based on plant closings and introducing a few hit vehicles but with little change in attitude, will not be enough to see Ford through, Mulally said in an interview at Ford's head-quarters here on Monday.

The company, posting a \$5.8 billion loss for the third quarter, has to first acknowledge the grim realities of the marketplace and then restructure itself to be more productive and nimble.

"The most important thing to

watch," Mulally said, "is do the leaders have a view that's different than the way it's being done today. Because if they don't, we are surely not going to get there."

But there will not be much good news any time soon for Ford or for the Chrysler Group, which on Wednesday is expected to join Ford in reporting dismal results for the last three months.

Only General Motors, which is slowly bouncing back from one of the worst stretches in its history with savings from deep cost cuts, is expected by Wall Street to earn a profit in the third quarter, of about \$300 million, though its American operations may well remain in the red.

The dire straits in Detroit represent the continuing fallout from the auto companies' too-long reliance on gasoline-consuming sport utility vehicles, as well as their failure to develop new cars and trucks to fend off their Asian competitors, particularly Toyota and Honda of Japan and Hyundai of South Korea.

Those foreign companies have built factories in the United States during the last two decades and focused on fuel-efficient vehicles, even as they added SUVs and pickup trucks to compete in Detroit's last stronghold. That two-part approach paid off in record sales for Asian companies this summer, when gasoline prices soared above \$3 a gallon on average nationwide.

The rapid shift in the preferences of American consumers has been especially hard on Ford and Chrysler, which have been slow to wean themselves away from big vehicles and the outsize profits that such vehicles typically produce.

Including the \$5.8 billion third quarter loss it reported Monday — its worst showing since early 1992 — Ford could be on track to lose more than the \$10.6 billion GM lost last year, even though GM is one-third bigger. Ford's recent losses were deeper than Ford, and many on Wall Street, had expected.

Officials at Ford said the company's operating performance in the fourth quarter would be even worse than its results during the third quarter. And it expects that its problems will continue through at least the first half of 2007.

Former Enron Chief Exec. Skilling Sentenced to More Than 24 Years

By Alexei Barrionuevo

THE NEW YORK TIMES

HOUSTON

Jeffrey K. Skilling was sentenced ny is to 24 years and four months for his role in the pervasive fraud and conspiracy that led to the bankruptcy of Enron,

that led to the bankruptcy of Enron, closing the book on the government's prosecution of top executives at the once-high-flying energy company.

Enron's fall ushered in a wave of prosecutions against corruption at the highest levels of American business. Since then, the Justice Department has tightened the tourniquet around high-level executives involved in white-collar crime, leading to a series of stiff prison sentences.

Skilling stood stoically in his black suit as Judge Simeon T. Lake III read his sentence, which narrowly missed being the longest one ever handed down to a white-collar criminal. That record still belongs to Bernard J. Ebbers, the former chief executive of WorldCom, who was sentenced to 25 years last year for his role in the \$11-billion fraud that led to that company's collanse.

Skilling's sentence nevertheless amounts to almost life imprisonment

for the 52-year-old former chief executive, who in one decade transformed Enron from a sleepy pipeline company into an energy-trading juggernaut. Accounting schemes he approved masked huge debt and cash flow problems at the company that led to its ultimate demise. Shareholders at Enron, once the seventh-largest company in the country, lost billions of dollars in stock and retirement savings.

"As the many victims have testified, his crimes have imposed on hundreds if not thousands a life sentence of poverty," Lake said, responding to criticism of the sentence as overly harsh.

Once in prison, Skilling could trim his sentence by 54 days a year with good behavior. And he could knock off one more year for participating in an inmate drug and alcohol treatment program, which the judge required.

Skilling has recently struggled with alcoholism. Despite being ordered not to drink by the court after a drunken scuffle with bar patrons in Manhattan in 2004, he was arrested last month by Dallas police for public intoxication and forced to spend a night in jail.

At Enron, Skilling alone now bears the dear price for fighting the charges that he and his co-defendant and Enron founder, Kenneth L. Lay, deceived analysts and investors about the company's true financial condition. Lay was convicted in May of fraud and conspiracy but died suddenly in July of heart-related problems. Several of Lay's family members and lawyers attended Monday's sentencing.

For now, at least, Skilling will avoid the discomfort of prison life.

Lake denied Skilling's request to remain free pending appeal. But he allowed him to be confined to his Houston home until the Bureau of Prisons assigns him to a correctional facility, which could be a few months. He left court wearing an electronic monitoring bracelet on an ankle under his trousers.

Skilling, who is appealing his verdict, continued to profess his innocence. "I am innocent of every one of these charges," Skilling told the judge. "We will continue to pursue my constitutional rights and it's not a dishonor to this court or anyone else who was involved in this, but I feel very strongly about this."

Russian Gov't Allowing Some Groups To Register After Earlier Suspension

By C.J. Chivers
THE NEW YORK TIMES

MOSCOW

The Russian government said Monday that it had begun registering private foreign organizations whose operations in Russia were suspended last week, and that it was rushing to review the amended applications of at least 65 other organizations, which remained idled.

Among the groups granted permission to resume work were some that Russian officials had sharply criticized, saying they were encouraging revolutions or meddling in Russia's domestic affairs. They included the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and the International Republican Institute.

Both groups, whose work includes offering training for domestic political parties and movements, had been suspended last week under a new Russian law that limits the work of foreign groups. Both confirmed that they had been notified in writing that they could resume work.

"We're functioning as we nor-

mally would as of today," Lisa Gates, a spokeswoman for the International Republican Institute, said by telephone from the group's office in Washington.

The new law has drawn international criticism as a veiled effort to muzzle critics of the Kremlin and groups that promote social activism, political parties, rule of law, news media freedom and anti-corruption awareness.

The law sets stringent reporting requirements, including the deadline last week for each group to submit details about its origins, history, goals and organization. The detail is fine enough to require such facts as the passport numbers of each of a group's founders, no matter how long ago the group was formed and whether the founder remains part of the group, or is even alive.

The deadline was seen as the first test of whether Russia would use the law to restrict a group's activities. And when it passed, many groups found they had been temporarily suspended, including dozens of American organizations, prompting Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice to inquire about the law when she visited Moscow over the weekend.

The Russian government insisted the suspensions had resulted from the failure of the groups to fill out the forms properly, but many groups noted that the suspensions included those most critical of the Kremlin or most active in grass-roots politics here, including Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International.

Both of those groups were still suspended on Monday, according to the latest Russian list. But Russian officials said that of about 190 organizations seeking registration, only 65 to 68 remained suspended, and that all of their applications would be reviewed in less than 30 days.

"No political issues are involved in the decision-making," said Galina A. Fokina, acting head of the office in the Ministry of Justice that is responsible for the registration. "All issues are based on legal issues dealing with filling out the forms."

Three more groups were approved Monday, pending only a signature by the office's director, Fokina said.

Whole Foods to Offer 'Animal Compassionate' Meat

By Andrew Martin

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Many cows, pigs and chickens will soon be living cushier lives. But in the end, they will still be headed for the dinner plate.

Whole Foods Market is preparing to roll out a line of meat that will carry labels saying "animal compassionate," indicating the animals were raised in a humane manner until they were slaughtered.

The grocery chain's decision to use the new labels comes as a growing number of retailers are making similar animal-welfare claims on meat and egg packaging, including "free farmed," "certified humane," "cage free" and "free range."

While the animal-welfare labels are proliferating, it remains unclear whether they appeal to anyone other than a niche market of animal lovers, particularly since the meat and eggs are roughly up to twice as expensive as products that do not carry the labels.

Mike Jones, a Louisburg, N.C., farmer who is raising "animal compassionate" pigs for Whole Foods, is convinced the new label will find buyers among "recyclers" and "foodies."

"The recyclers will buy it because they love this kind of agriculture," Jones said. "The foodies will buy it because they love the taste."

The increase in animal-welfare labels has been driven in part by animal-rights organizations. The Humane Society of the United States, for instance, has been working for nearly two years to end the practice of confining hens to cages. But, like organic and natural labels, the animal-welfare claims are also a way for food retailers to offer something their competitors do not.

No Skating on the Moon, Apparently

By Henry Fountain

THE NEW YORK TIMES

OK, so the Moon isn't made of green cheese. But what about ice? Well, the Moon isn't made of water ice, either. At least there don't seem to be large sheets of it in the soil near the lunar south pole.

That's the conclusion of a team of astronomers led by Donald B. Campbell of Cornell, who used radar to scan the polar region. In a paper in the journal Nature, they show that distinctive return echoes, thought to be a sign of ice, are more likely just reflections from the rough, rocky lunar soil, the kind left after a crater-making meteor impact.

Astronomers have debated this issue since the early 1990s. The question is not academic: if they exist, large ice sheets could be a source of water, oxygen, and hydrogen fuel for a permanent lunar base.

Most of the Moon's water — which is thought to have arrived there, as it did on Earth, through bombardment by icy comets — would have boiled off billions of years ago. But astronomers have held out the possibility that in polar areas that are permanently shielded from the Sun, where the temperature remains several hundred degrees below zero, water could have frozen and remained stable for eons.

Italy's Top Spy is Expected to be Indicted in Abduction Case

By Ian Fisher

and Elisabetta Povoledo

Italy's top spy is expected to be replaced in the coming days, as prosecutors seek his indictment on charges connected to the abduction of a militant Egyptian cleric in Milan by American intelligence agents

The expected indictment of Nicolo Pollari is part of a sprawling investigation here, the first in which government officials have essentially been charged with cooperating with Washington to violate the laws of their own government. If Pollari is indicted, he would be by far the most prominent official charged in relation to the scores of abductions of suspected terrorists around the world since the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.

The case's practical impact on the program of transferring terrorism suspects to another country for questioning, known as rendition, is not clear. Some experts say the program was already languishing, following revelations last year that some abductees ended up in secret prisons.

But any trial, especially one involving a prominent official like Pollari, could shed uncomfortable light on how American allies cooperated in one of the most controversial tactics in the Bush administration's fight against terrorism.

Iranian Women Should Have More Children, Leader Says

By Nazila Fathi

HE NEW YORK TIMES

TEHRAN, IRA

ROME

President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, reversing a policy in effect for almost two decades, is encouraging Iranian women to have more children in an effort to increase the country's population.

"They say two children are enough," he told Parliament on Sunday, newspapers reported. "I oppose this. I believe our country has a large capacity. It has a capacity even for 120 million people."

Iran's population is now nearly 70 million.

Ahmadinejad said his government was willing to reduce the hours women work based on the number of their children.

After the 1979 revolution and the war with Iraq that began in 1980, the government urged families to have more children. U.N. data show that Iran's population grew to 55 million in 1988, from 27 million in 1968.

But the rapid population increase was seen as an obstacle to development after the war ended in 1988, when the country had to deal with surging unemployment and a declining economy. The government set up free clinics around the country where people were offered free birth-control services and men were encouraged to have vasectomies.

Ahmadinejad said on Sunday that he was in favor of women working outside their homes, but that he feared the burden of work would prevent them from "performing their most important duty: raising the children of the next generation."

Elaborating on why he wants to increase the population, Ahmadinejad said, "some of our friends mentioned that we live at a sensitive time, but I want to add that humanity is living in a historical stage."

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OPINION



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Institute Wisdom Watch



By The Tech Editorial Board



LaVerde's New Layout: We were told there wouldn't be any major changes. But at least we aren't getting stressed out at the sight of the crowded checkout counter anymore

13

Chris Christensen (LaVerde's Manager): The customer is always right.



November Rule: Grad students should not be hooking up with freshmen.



Saferide: Still never on time, insufficient capacity, and rude drivers (please don't hit on us again).



Heat in Rooms: 'Cuz psets are hard enough without a cold



MIT Cable: Yay! They finally did something!



North Korea: Nuclear war is scary.



RIAA: I love my illegal music.



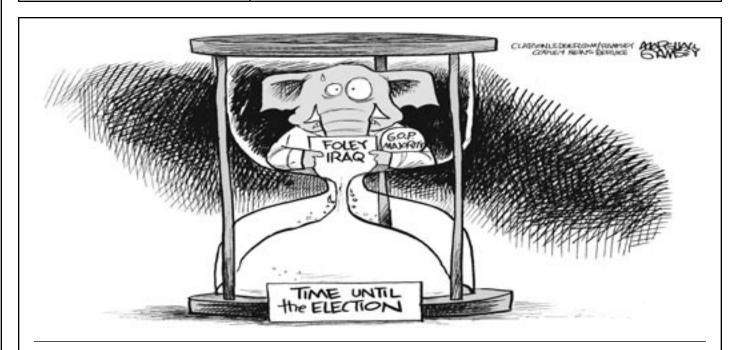
Suicide Days: Seems to be working, so far.

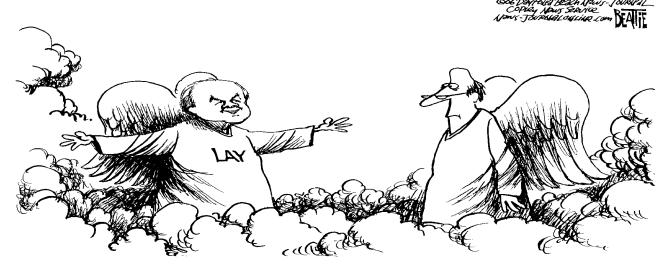


Fall Colors: Anthocyanins and carotenoids get their day in the sun.

Corrections

Two singers were misidentified in the Friday, Oct. 20 review of the Greater Boston Invitational Songfest. Brooke A. Jarrett '10 (also a *Tech* photographer), not Valerie A. Yorgan '08, sang "Behind these Hazel Eyes," and Priscilla W. Army '10, not Stephanie H. Cho '06, sang "I'll Be."





"I figured I'd probably burn in hell for my role in the Enron scandal. Turns out they drop all the charges against you when you die!"

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Dissents are the opinions of signed members of the editorial board choosing to publish their disagreement with the editorial.

Letters to the editor, columns, and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper. Electronic submissions are encouraged and should be sent to *letters@the-tech.mit.edu*. Hard copy submissions should be addressed to *The Tech*, P.O. Box 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029, or sent by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. All submissions are due by 4:30 p.m. two days before the date of publication.

Letters, columns, and cartoons must bear the authors' signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit or condense letters; shorter let-

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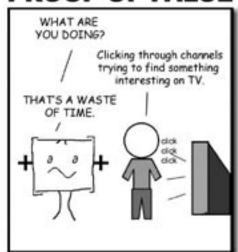
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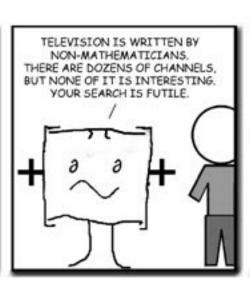
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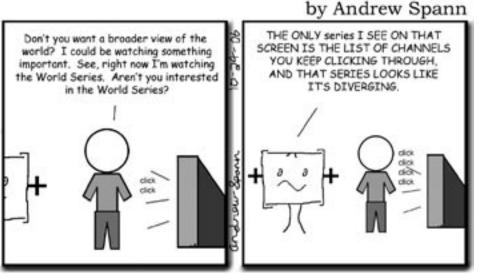
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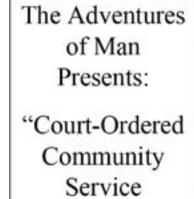






THE ADVENTURES OF MAN

Scott Burdick sburdick@mit.edu



Message"





Here you go, Man.





FoxTrot by Bill Amend

Crossword Puzzle
Solution, page 10























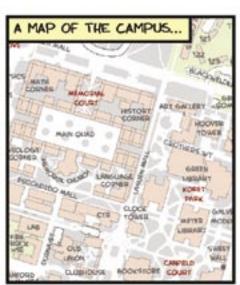


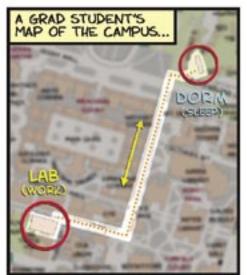














JORGE CHAM @ 2005 WWW.phdcomics.com

su do ku

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Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contains exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9.

Solution on page 11.

Series

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The Precepts and **Practices of Islam**

Monday, October 30, at 7:30 pm

Ashdown House - Hulsizer Room

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Application Deadline: Thursday, November 2, 2006

Media Lab to Work With Gates

Gates, from Page 1

seeking a larger grant from a source it has never tapped: the Seattle-based Gates Foundation.

A few blocks away from Draper, administrators at the MIT Media Lab are in talks with the Gates Foundation about funding for a variety of research projects in the healthcare and aging fields.

"With the resources they're putting out, their magnitude, and their scale, the Gates Foundation is attracting a lot of interest," said James D. Shields, who took over this month as chief executive of Draper, a nonprofit research and development lab that is expanding into biomedical and other fields from its traditional base in ballistic missile guidance and space systems.

The role of the Gates Foundation, whose stated mission is "to help reduce inequities in the United States and around the world," has been growing steadily since it was formed in 2000 by Microsoft Corp. founder Bill Gates, the world's richest man, and his wife, Melinda French Gates. Bill Gates stunned the business world in June when he said he would step away from daily operations at the software company in two years to devote most of his time to running the foundation.

Later that month, Buffett, the legendary investor who is a close friend of Gates, said he would give away the bulk of his \$42 billion fortune to five foundations, with the Gates Foundation getting by far the largest chunk. Buffett's gift made the already richly endowed Gates Foundation a formidable force in the research world — especially in global health, where it is increasingly focused — at a time when traditional funding sources have become less reliable.

The foundation, which has made grants totaling \$11 billion over the past six years, including \$1.3 billion last year, declined to make a representative available for an interview. Roughly half of its grants have been in the health arena, with most of the rest focused on education, according to the foundation.

But people in the Boston area research community suggest the Gates Foundation is making its influence felt in two ways. It has shown a willingness to back long-term research at a time when many funding sources, like corporations and government agencies, have shifted their focus to shorter-term projects. And while agencies like the National Institutes of Health direct much of their funding to chronic diseases afflicting Americans, the Gates group has been bankrolling projects aimed at solving health problems in the developing world.

"This is letting people take on the problems of previously neglected diseases for which it was impossible to get significant funding in the past," said Eric S. Lander, director of the Broad Institute, a biomedical research collaborative. "It's empowering a generation of young scientists who want to be working on these problems."

Jim Yong Kim, founding trustee and former executive director of Partners in Health, said Gates himself brings an "extreme results-oriented approach," honed at Microsoft, to the challenges of stopping HIV transmission and halting deaths from malaria in poor countries. In a round of vaccine grants earlier this year, for example, Gates required recipients — labs that historically have vied with one another — to share methodology and even preliminary research

"They're turning up the thermostat almost immeasurably," Kim said. "They're insisting that projects get implemented, and get implemented as soon as possible. Bill and Melinda Gates are fundamentally changing the entire field of global health. They're changing the way we think about what is and is not possible."

Their hands-on approach was on display in July when Bill and Melinda Gates visited a Rwanda hospital where Partners in Health runs a training program. Along with other philanthropic groups active in world health projects, from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Wellcome Trust of the United Kingdom, the Gates group increasingly is setting the agenda for researchers.

"It's almost like another huge NIH pool," said Kenan E. Sahin, founder and president of Tiax LLC, a Cambridge research and devel-

"With the resources they're putting out, their magnitude, and their scale, the Gates Foundation is attracting a lot of interest."

—James D. Shields,

Draper chief executive

opment company. "If one looks at where they're putting their money, it's a predictor of what might hapnen"

While the Gates Foundation is preparing to boost its grant-making to about \$3 billion a year by 2008, that remains a fraction of the \$27 billion annually invested in medical research by the NIH.

But the foundation has hired some of the top health experts in their fields. "Gates probably has a deeper healthcare staff than anybody out there in the foundation space," said Momenta Pharmaceuticals Inc. chief executive Craig A. Wheeler, who has worked with the foundation on global health issues.

And it has reduced the risk for companies investing in research on diseases prevalent in the Third World by striking partnerships with governments to guarantee a market for new drugs and treatments.

"What the Gates Foundation has done is to come into the research marketplace with a new approach," said Nils Daulaire, chief executive of the Global Health Council in White River Junction, Vt., a policy and advocacy group working in developing countries. "It's beginning to correct the market failure in research and development for the past 50 years: People most in need of product - drugs and technology for better health - have no purchasing power."

Perhaps the biggest impact of the gifts from Gates and fellow billionaire Buffett may be the message they send to other wealthy business leaders. "They'll be an enormous impetus," said Victor W. Zue Ph.D. '76, codirector of MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory. "It's not only that they're making these investments, but they're setting the example for other people to make investments."

Man Dies After Falling From Harvard Bridge

A man allegedly fell from the Boston side of the Harvard Bridge yesterday afternoon and was later pronounced dead, according to Massachusetts State Police Trooper Thomas Ryan. The incident occurred between 5 and 6 p.m. After the State Police responded to the scene, the Marine Unit was dispatched and recovered the man's body. They attempted resuscitation before the Boston Emergency Medical Service transported the man to Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Boston. He was later pronounced dead. The case is still under investigation.

— Marie Y. Thibault



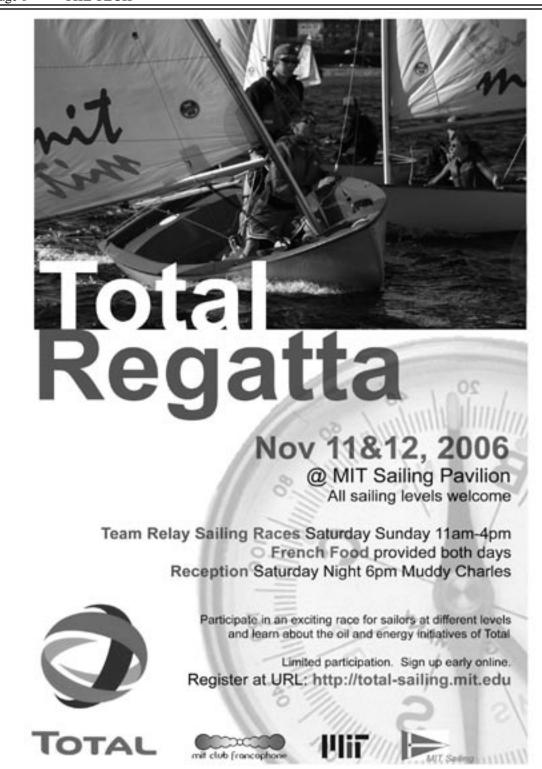
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The Economist

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Page 8 THE TECH October 24, 2006



Proposal Debated at Town Hall Assembly

GIRs, from Page 1

ing, five out of 21 students favored the 5/6 idea, eight favored a 5/5 system, four favored the current system, and four abstained.

One of the criticisms of the new SME requirements raised at last week's UA Senate meeting is that, as proposed, students could potentially miss out on an entire field of study, such as biology or chemistry.

Students also debated which subjects should be required of MIT undergraduates. Questions were raised as to why 18.02 is required instead of 18.03 (Differential Equations), which students at the meeting considered to be more useful. Interestingly, more people at the meeting believed that if only three foundational subjects are required, those subjects should be 18.01, 8.01, and 8.02 (Physics II), as opposed to 18.03.

One striking question posed by one of the students present is why 8.01 should take precedence over a class such as 17.40 (American Foreign Policy), bringing back into the spotlight the question of what the goals of an MIT education should be.

As for the proposed Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences changes, there was a general dislike of the first-year common experience class, taken from the "First-Year Experience Program." Sixteen out of 20 students opposed the proposed first-year common experience class, no one favored it, and four students abstained. The proposed HASS requirement would have two major phases, a foundational phase that would be completed within the first two years and a concentration phase. The foundational phase would include one class from each of three categories - humanities, arts, and social sciences — one of which would be a freshman experience class that would tackle a "big idea" like poverty, globalization, or human nature.

The task force hopes that the first-year experience class will bring freshmen together to work on their HASS assignments and increase the significance freshmen place on HASS classes.

Students present during the town hall meeting felt that limiting the choice of HASS subjects would make things worse, saying that with a large variety of HASS subjects to choose from, students are more likely to care about those classes.

At the end of the meeting, there was also a short discussion on what emphasis should be placed on Orientation. The report states that there should be more of an intellectual focus, while students have said that orientation is one of the only opportunities for students to explore housing options. According to one student at the meeting, there has been strong reactions from housemasters on both sides of the issue

"I thought it went well," Walker said after the meeting. "Good ideas were expressed and many were very insightful."

Walker said that the most important version is that "students should be excited and engaged" in discussing and giving feedback to the task force report. Students who are interested in joining SAC should e-mail edcomm-sac@mit.edu.

Besides recommending possible changes to the core curriculum, the task force report also identifies a set of goals for the education of MIT undergraduates and makes recommendations on how to improve the infrastructure of undergraduate education and how to improve study-abroad programs. The report is available at http://web.mit.edu/committees/edcommons/documents/task_force_report.html.

Freshman Open House

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

October 27, 2006, 12 noon – 2 pm Bush Room, 10-105



Novartis in Deal With Institute

Huntington's Disease to be Studied with Mass. General Hospital

By Carey Goldberg

When Todd Bliss was 19 and found out that he almost surely faced the degenerative death sentence of Huntington's disease, there was no treatment, no cure — nothing even close. Scientists complained that seeking one was like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Then, in 1993, researchers identified the gene for Huntington's. Bliss was "so overjoyed, you have no idea — it was like landing on the moon." The discovery was hailed as a scientific landmark, and talk swelled of an imminent cure.

Now, Bliss, of Plainville, Mass., is 45, his Huntington's has begun to hamper his finer movements, and there is still no cure for the disease, which affects at least 30,000 people in the United States.

He stays resolutely positive and carefully salts away pleasant memories for the dark future when he will be too disabled to do anything but lie in bed and recall them.

But he also takes part in clinical trials of promising treatments, follows the torrent of reports on new research, and dares to believe that, though it may not come soon enough for him, a cure will come in time for his children, if they inherit the disease.

If anything, scientists say, the problem now is not seeking a needle but choosing which of a plethora of needles is most worth pursuing.

So many clinical trials are underway that researchers sometimes have trouble finding enough Huntington's patients to study. More potential treatments are coming from machines that rapidly test thousands of chemical compounds, looking for the best drugs. And more are stemming from experimental treatments that have dramatically helped mice with the disease.

Now a major drug company is getting into the act: Novartis just signed a deal to collaborate with MIT and Massachusetts General Hospital, home to more Huntington's researchers than anywhere else.

"We've gone from nothing to now kind of having, in a way, too many things," said Dr. Steven Hersch, a Mass. General Huntington's disease researcher, who said potential treatments already number in the hundreds. "Right now the emphasis is probably on weeding things out and figuring out which thing within a given category is most potent or has the fewest side effects.'

The hard lesson learned by those with Huntington's disease and those who research it is: A gene is a great thing to identify, but it's a long way from a cure. That's a lesson that many others seeking to crack genetic diseases are learning, too.

"It was complete illusion on everyone's part that sequencing the genome would give us the answers" to cure many genetic diseases, said Dr. Mark C. Fishman, president of the Novartis astitutes for Biomedical Research the company's research arm, which is headquartered in Cambridge. "The genome gives us the words. We still do not have the grammar for drug discovery until the fundamental biology is understood."

Even now, Fishman said, "We do clearly believe that we have a shot at making the medicines, but it's very early, and I think that to pretend that we see a linear track here would be overstating the case."

In recent years, researchers have begun to unravel much about the mechanism of Huntington's: It appears that in patients with the disease, cells produce an abnormal protein that breaks into smaller, toxic pieces, which then clog up the cells.

"If, every time you took out the garbage you left a Kleenex behind, soon your room would be filled with Kleenex," said Dr. Anne Young, who is chief of neurology at Mass. General and the driving force behind much of the hospital's concentration on Huntington's.

The toxic fragments seem to impair the mitochondria, the energy factories of cells, and also go into the nucleus of the cell and cause the wrong genes to be put into action.

But major mysteries remain; scientists still do not even know the normal function of Huntingtin, the mutant protein.

As they sort out possible remedies, the researchers face a major problem: Huntington's causes degeneration at a glacial speed, which is good for patients but bad for researchers in a hurry to find a cure.

The problem now is not seeking a needle but choosing which of a plethora of needles is most worth pursuing.

"If you have a rust inhibitor that stops rust right away, and you put it on your rusty car, and say, 'Did the rust stop?' You won't know" for some time, because rusting is such a slow process, said Mass. General researcher Dr. Jang-Ho Cha.

Unwilling to wait years to see if potential treatments work, researchers are urgently trying to develop "biomarkers" of Huntington's disease — telltale biological signs that the disease has progressed, or been

along in humans are anything but high-tech: They are powders called Creatine and Co-enzyme Q-10 that are available in any health food store and seem able to help patients feel

But for all the enthusiasm of researchers like Hayden, Bliss is reserving judgment on his own fate. Bliss, whose constructive attitude won him an award last year from the New England branch of the Huntington's Disease Society of America puts his faith in his own ability to cope, whatever the future brings.

If a cure is found, "I'll be the happiest one in the world and the first one in line, but I'm not going to wait for something like that to happen," Bliss said. "A lot of people just wait for things to make them happy."

stopped in its tracks. Some are signals of disease activity that show up in the blood of Huntington's patients; others are brain imaging techniques that promise to pick up deterioration

For now, the treatments farthest better, longer.

But almost every month brings more reports in top scientific journals of significant new findings on the root causes of the disease.

'For the first time, we're no longer in the dark — it's filled with light, we know what we have to do," said Michael Hayden of the University of British Columbia, a leading Huntington's researcher.



October 29, 7:30pm 2nd Floor of the Kennedy Building Mass College of Art Green "E" Line Longwood "T" stop

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1948-1966: Independence and October 3 the Founding of the State

MIT, Room 1-150

Professor Tamar Frankel Boston University School of Law

October 10 1968-1981: War...and Peace with Egypt

> Randall S. Geller Ph.D. candidate Middle Eastern Studies Brandeis University

October 17 1982-1999: Lebanon, Intifadah, and Oslo

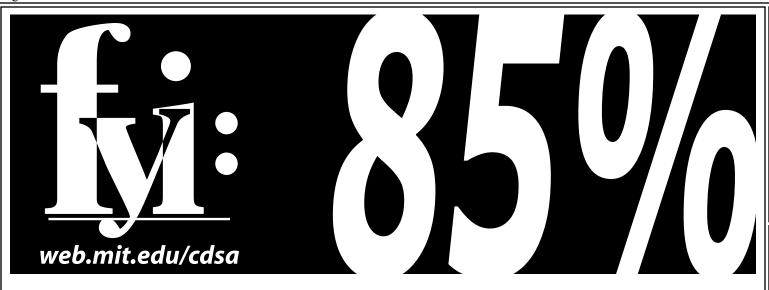
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Professor David Bernat Wellesley College

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October 24, 2006 THE TECH Page 11

Studio Space Sparks UA Finboard Debate

UA Senate, from Page 1

"competitive fee," Fitzgerald added.
"It didn't seem like there was anything formally written to say the

anything formally written to say the studio would in the future not belong solely to the Logs," Lukmann said.

The agreement was "more of a social agreement," Kelch added.

Some a cappella groups instead use an external party for studio recording, also using funds allocated by Finboard. It was unclear to those at the meeting how many groups use an external studio and also if allocated funds are used to pay the Logs for use of their studio.

"If this kind of issue occurs in the future, we need a fundamental way [the UA] can make the ASA do things without delay," Anderson said. "The UA is going to force the ASA to arbitrate."

"If the ASA cannot find a resolution, then Finboard and the UA should step in," Lukmann added.

As of yet, no one has formally brought this case before the ASA.

Student Group Property

Property rights of ASA recognized student groups were also discussed, specifically, what to do when a student group either ceases to exist or is deemed to be using their property inefficiently.

"The are a lot of groups that don't get any money and survive perfectly fine," said ASA Treasurer James R. Peacock '08. "This only applies to a very small percentage of cases ... so we can look at it on a case by case basis."

Many senators discussed requiring a list of previous purchases made by student groups using both Finboard and student-raised money when applying for Finboard funding.

"Reallocating currently owned property is probably a bad thing, but denying funding due to previous purchases is a reasonable issue," said Fitzgerald.

"[The ASA] would handle disagreement over space usage as we would handle any other disagreement, and it is not in our guidelines to reallocate space between cycles. The guidelines are easy to change, but I don't think that happens much," said ASA Graduate Member-at-Large Philip A. Rolfe G.

Both issues will be discussed at the next meeting of the UA Senate on Monday, Oct. 30 at 8 p.m. in W20-400.



Alexander J. Werbos '07, Senior House senator for the Undergraduate Association, brings up a contrasting point in the discussion about club fund allocations during Monday's UA Senate meeting.

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Sheffler's 3 Goals Not Enough Against Springfield

By Caroline Huang STAFF WRITER

5-9-0 overall.

The MIT men's soccer team fell to Springfield College 4-3 on Saturday despite a hat trick by Ryan T. Sheffler '07 on Senior

Recognition Day. With the loss, Tech

stayed in sole possession of last place in New England Women's and Men's Athletic Conference competition with a record of 0-5-0,

Springfield (2-4-0 NEWMAC, 5-10-2 overall) opened the scoring with a solid play only two minutes into the game. Tony Distasio scored off a cross sent by Colin Cook, who received the assist.

After a foul on Springfield, Sheffler scored the first of his three goals with a direct kick outside the 18-yard box. His best imitation of a Beckham free kick knotted the score at 1-1, where it stayed until the second half

Sheffler scored his second goal to push the score to 2-1 in the 56th minute when he was taken down in the penalty box and the referee awarded him a penalty kick. He planted the shot into the top of the goal, where Pride goalkeeper Ryan Driscoll had no chance to make a

About ten minutes later, Spring-

field tied the game with Distasio's second goal of the game. The Engineers defense looked slightly flat as Distasio cut around several players and cracked a left-footed shot into the near corner of the goal.

However, Sheffler broke the second tie of the game when he capitalized on a Pride defensive breakdown. Nitin Perumbeti '09 passed the ball to Sheffler, who took advantage of Springfield miscommunication to give MIT a 3-2 lead.

Unfortunately for Sheffler and the Engineers, Springfield refused to cooperate with the Disney-movie ending — Senior Recognition Day won by a senior's hat trick — and added two more goals within the

The first came after goalie Thomas S. Caldwell '09 was exposed and Adrian Schippers sent the ball knuckling into the back of the net off a Jeremy Scheer assist.

The second came in the 83rd minute, when Schippers struck again with the game-winner after Caldwell made a great save off a strong free kick, but was unable to control the ball and allowed the rebound that set up Schippers.

Over the course of the game, play grew increasingly physical. Yellow cards were almost as plentiful as goals, as the referees awarded three cards to Tech players and two

The game also marked the end of three players' home careers: attacking midfielder Sheffler, defensive midfielder Dylan S. Wright '07, and

gether, the trio totaled 155 games, 34 goals, and 25 assists through Saturday. They were instrumental in helping MIT reach the second round of the NCAA tournament in 2003

MIT will compete on the road against the University of Massachusetts-Boston today at 3:30 p.m.



Ryan T. Sheffler '07 attempts to pass the ball to his teammates under pressure from a Springfield defender. Sheffler finished the game with a hat trick, but the Engineers allowed two late goals and lost to

Springfield College 4-3.

Field Hockey Shuts Out Clark 3-0 Prange Assists Hunter on Two Goals, Team Clinches Postseason Berth

By Mindy Brauer

STANT DIRECTOR OF SPORTS INFORMATION The MIT field hockey team clinched a spot in the New England

Women's and Men's Athletic Conference (NEWMAC) Championship Tournament following a 3-0 victory over Clark

University on Satur-

day. Amanda P. Hunter '07 scored two goals and Sharon M. Prange '07 added two assists and a goal for the Engineers (5-10, 2-5 NEWMAC).

MIT opened the scoring early when it recorded what proved to be the game-winning goal after 5:15 had expired. On a penalty corner, Prange set up Hunter for her second score of the season.

The game then became a defensive battle as the Engineers only mustered two more shots while the Cougars (4-11, 1-6 NEWMAC) struggled to reach their offensive zone for the rest of the first half.

The early stages of the second half were much like the first, with MIT doubling its advantage 2:13 into the frame. A shot by Cristina F. Stefanescu '08 was stopped by Clark's netminder, but the rebound went directly to Prange. She then found Hunter for the duo's second goal and assist of the day.

Over nine minutes later, the Cougars threatened to end the shutout on a shot by Brooke Osgood. Following a save by Alexa C. Herman '08 on the strike, Clark received its first penalty corner of the game. Ginny Mike attempted to put the Cougars on the board but her shot sailed wide.

The Engineers capped the scoring in the 51st minute on another penalty corner. Annamaria E. Ayuso '07 sent the ball to Stefanescu who directed it to Prange. After several touches, Prange sent a blast into the back of

In net, Herman earned her second shutout of the season and the seventh of her career while making one save. Kaitlin Kelley collected seven saves for the Cougars and took

Both squads will wrap up regular season NEWMAC play on Tuesday, Oct. 24. MIT will host Wheaton College at 6:00 p.m. while Clark will travel to Smith College for a 6:30



Amanda P. Hunter '07 readies the ball for a pass in the game against Clark University. The Engineers dominated the Cougars in a 3-0 shutout victory.

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Tuesday, Oct. 24, 2006

Women's Soccer vs. Babson Field Hockey vs. Wheaton Women's Volleyball vs. Babson 3:30 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium 6:00 p.m., Jack Barry Field 7:00 p.m., Rockwell Cage

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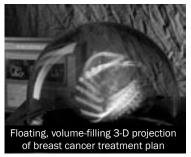
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